(c) There are 11 Area Control Centres (ACC) which are covering major portion of the Indian airspace. Some of the ACCs are not continguous and are independent of each other due to the gaps in Very High Frequency (VHF) coverage and radar coverage. The gaps in VHF coverage is being covered by installing Remote Controlled Air Ground Communication (RCAGC) systems at various locations. Additional radars and radar networking are also planned. Besides, in collaboration with Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), AAI is implementing GPS and GEO augmented Navigation (GAGAN), an augmentation system to enhance the accuracy and integrity of GPS signals to meet precision requirements for providing augmentation service. A Dedicated Satellite Communication Network (DSCN) through Indian Satellite is also being installed so as to provide enhanced VHF coverage of Indian airspace through RCAG system.

Five point agenda for improvement of investment climate

*225. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has suggested a five point agenda for improving investment climate in India which includes easing restrictions on hiring and firing of workers and simplications of procedure for entry and exit of firms;

(b) if so, what are the other points mentioned in the report;

(c) whether Government have fully examined World Bank's five point programme to boost investment in India; and

(d) if so, to what extent it has been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) The World Bank in its annual report named "Doing Business in 2005" has used the following 7 indicators to benchmark regulatory environment in 145 countries, including India.

(i) Starting a business;
(ii) Hiring and firing workers;
(iii) Registering property;
(iv) Getting credit;

(v) Protecting investors;

(vi) Enforcing contracts; and

(vii) Closing a business.

The report investigates the scope and manner of regulations that enhance business activity and those that constrain it.

(c) and (d) Government have examined the report, particularly with reference to areas where procedures could be simplified to encourage the private sector within the country. Improvements in respect of the above indicators is an ongoing process.

Rain Insurance Scheme

†*226. PROF. R.B.S. VARMA:
DR. CHHATTRAPAL SINGH LODHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have launched a Rain Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the details of the same; and

(c) the number of farmers likely to be benefited by this scheme during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) The Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. (AICL) has launched, during Kharif 2005, a rainfall based insurance product, namely Varsha Bima — 2005 in 130 districts spread over 10 states *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh. The scheme covers anticipated shortfall in crop yield on account of deficit rainfall. It was voluntary for all classes of farmers. This scheme was available upto 15th June, 2005 for Sowing Failure option and upto 30th June, 2005 for Seasonal Rainfall Insurance/Rainfall Distribution Index.

(c) AICL has reported that during Kharif 2005, 1.25 lakh farmers were insured under the scheme with a sum insured of approx. Rs. 60 crores.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.